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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US91/06837 (22) International Filing Date: 20 September 1991 (20.09.91) (30) Priority data: 588,017 25 September 1990 (25.09.90) US (71) Applicant: SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION [US/US]; Corporate Patents-U.S., UW2220, 709 Swedeland Road, P.O. Box 1539, King of Prussia, PA 19406 (US). (72) Inventors: RAMOS, Luciano ; 14 Beth Drive, Lower Gwynedd, PA 19002 (US). MURNANE, Amy, Anne ; 173A Westridge Gardens, Phoenixville, PA 19460 (US). OKA, Melvin, Susumu ; R.D. #1, Spring City, PA 19475 (US).		(74) Agents: SUTTON, Jeffrey, A. et al.; Corporate Patents-U.S. UW2220, SmithKline Beecham Corporation, 709 Swedeland Road, P.O. Box 1539, King of Prussia, PA 19406 (US). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: MEDIUM FOR CULTURE OF MAMMALIAN CELLS (57) Abstract The invention provides serum-free media for the culture of mammalian cells comprising a synthetic basal medium designed for mammalian cell culture; about 0.1 to about 10 grams per liter hydrolyzed yeast; about 0.1 to about 5 grams per liter of dextran or albumin; about 2 to about 20 milligrams per liter insulin; 0 to about 100 milligrams per liter of a compound selected from the group consisting of transferrin, ferric fructose, ferrous citrate and ferrous sulfate; and a fatty acid component consisting of oleic acid, linoleic acid and linolenic acid in a ratio of about 0.6: 1: 0.14 milligrams of fatty acid per liter.		

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⁺ Any designation of "SU" has effect in the Russian Federation. It is not yet known whether any such designation has effect in other States of the former Soviet Union.

MEDIUM FOR CULTURE OF MAMMALIAN CELLS

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the field of cell culture media. More particularly the invention relates to the
5 field of mammalian cell culture media.

Background of the Invention

Beyond a basal nutrient mixture of salts, sugars, amino acids, and vitamins, cells in vitro have also been found to require for proliferation a supplement of poorly defined
10 biological fluids or extracts. Because of availability and ease of storage, the most commonly used supplement is serum.

The use of serum in cell culture media, however, has several disadvantages. Serum is comparatively expensive. Since serum is not a defined component, different lots of
15 serum may vary in the concentration of compounds present and thus result in unpredictable culture growth. Serum may also be contaminated with viruses or mycoplasmas. The protein in serum may complicate the purification of cell products from the culture medium.

20 In efforts to overcome the disadvantages of serum containing medium, researchers have attempted to provide serum-free media by substituting defined or better characterized components for serum. Unfortunately, the complexity of serum and the differing growth requirements of
25 different types of cells has made it difficult to provide such media. For reviews on serum-free media for mammalian cell culture see Rizzino et al. (1979) "Defined Media and the

Determination of Nutritional and Hormonal Requirements of Mammalian Cells in Culture" Nutrition Reviews 37: 369-378; Barnes and Sato (1980) "Serum-free Cell Culture: a Unifying Approach", Cell 22: 649-655; Barnes and Sato (1980) "Methods
5 for Growth of Cultured Cells in Serum-Free Medium", Analyt. Biochem. 102: 255-270; and Bodeker et al. (1985) "A Screening Method To Develop Serum-Free Culture Media For Adherent Cell Lines", Develop. Biol. Standard. 60: 93-100.

U.S. Patent 4,786,599 issued November 22, 1988 to
10 Chessebeuf and Padieu discloses a serum-free animal tissue culture medium containing a mixture of six fatty acids and albumin or dextran. The medium is particularly adapted for the primary culture of rat liver epithelial cells and possibly in the presence of hormones and/or growth factors, for
15 obtaining cell lines, in particular myeloma and hybridoma cell lines.

Media for the serum-free culture of Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO) have been reported. Gasser et al (1985) In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology 21: 588-592 discloses
20 a serum-free medium for the culture of CHO cells. The serum-free medium is composed of a 1:1 mixture of Ham's F12 and modified Eagle's minimum essential media supplemented with transferrin, insulin, and selenium. Mendiaz et al. (1986) In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology 22: 66-74 discloses a
25 serum-free medium for the culture of CHO cells composed of a basal medium supplemented with insulin, and ferric sulfate or transferrin, selenium, trace elements, calcium chloride, glutamine, linoleic acid, non-essential amino acids, and insulin.

30 Pietrzkowski et al (1988) Folia Histochemica et Cytobiologica 26: 123-132 report a serum-free medium for the culture of chick embryo cells containing dextran. Pietrzkowski and Korohoda (1988) Folia Histochemica et Cytobiologica 26: 143-154 report a serum-free medium
35 containing dextran for the culture of chick embryo fibroblasts. In these two publications, the dextran was added to the medium to enhance cell attachment and spreading.

Ohmori (1988) Journal of Immunological Methods 112: 227-233 reports a serum-free medium which is able to support primary antibody responses by cultured murine lymphocytes. This medium is based on a basal medium supplemented with β -
5 cyclodextrin, insulin, transferrin, albumin, low density lipoprotein, putrescine and alanine.

It is an object of the invention to provide serum-free media for the culture of mammalian cells. It is also object of the invention to provide serum-free media for the
10 culture of mammalian cells transformed to produce recombinant products that increase product yield. It is yet another object of the invention to provide serum-free media for the culture of CHO cells.

Summary of the Invention

15 The present invention provides media for the culture of mammalian cells. The invention is more particularly pointed out in the appended claims and is described in its preferred embodiments in the following description.

Detailed Description of the Invention

20 The media of the invention are useful for the culture of mammalian cells. The media of the invention have been found to be useful in the culture of Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, and HAK cells, a baby hamster kidney cell line. The media of the invention have been found not suitable
25 for the culture of myeloma cell lines.

Cells may be grown in batch and continuous culture with the serum-free media of the invention. CHO cells grown in the media of the invention reach higher cell density and show increased recombinant product secretion when compared to
30 CHO cells grown in a serum-containing medium.

The cell culture media of the invention are prepared by adding components to a basal medium designed for mammalian cell culture. The media are prepared in accordance with standard procedures for preparing cell culture media.

35 Suitable basal media include standard mammalian cell culture media such as Ham's medium, Waymouth MB 752/1 medium, Eagle's medium, Williams E medium, 199 medium and derived

media of the types MEM and MEM α and any combinations of these media. Other standard media used for the culture of mammalian cells are also suitable for use in the invention. A preferred basal medium is the basal medium of Example 1. The preferred
5 basal medium supports cell growth and significantly reduces the size of cell clumps in the media during cell culture.

A yeast hydrolysate such as Yeastolate is added to the basal medium in the amount of from about 0.1 to about 10.0 grams per liter, preferably in an amount of about 5 grams per
10 liter.

Albumin or dextran is added to the basal medium in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 5.0 grams per liter. Preferably either bovine serum albumin or dextran having a molecular weight of about 500,000 is added to the basal
15 medium. Bovine serum albumin is preferably added in the amount of from about 0.1 to about 0.5 grams per liter. Dextran having a molecular weight of about 500,000 such as Dextran T500 is preferably added to the basal medium in the amount from about 0.1 to about 1.0 grams per liter.

20 Insulin is added to the basal medium in the amount of from about 2.0 to about 20 milligrams per milliliter, preferably in the amount of about 10 milligrams per liter.

Transferrin or transferrin substitute is added to the basal medium in the amount of from about 0 to about 100.0
25 micrograms per milliliter. Transferrin may be substituted in the medium with ferric fructose (from about 1.0 to about 10.0 milligrams per liter), ferric citrate (from about 1.0 to about 100.0 milligrams per liter), or ferrous sulfate (from about 5.0 micromoles to about 200.0 micromoles per liter).

30 A mixture of the fatty acids oleic, linoleic and linolenic are added to the basal medium in the ratio of oleic 0.6: linoleic 1: linolenic 0.14 milligrams per liter of medium. In preferred embodiments of the invention, keeping this ratio of fatty acids, oleic acid is preferably added to
35 the basal medium in the amount of from about 0.012 to about 0.12 milligrams per liter; linoleic acid is preferably added to the basal medium in the amount of from about 0.2 to about

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5.0 milligrams per liter; linolenic acid is added to the medium in the amount of from about 0.028 to about 0.7 milligrams per liter. Cholesterol is added to the basal medium in the amount of from about 0 to about 10.0 milligrams
5 per liter.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention which is described in further detail in Example 2, calcium chloride (CaCl_2) (anhydrous) is added to the basal medium in the amount of from about 0 to about 200 milligrams per liter, preferably
10 in the amount of about 66.67 milligrams per liter. Magnesium sulfate (MgSO_4) (anhydrous) is added to the basal medium in the amount of from about 0 to about 100.0 milligrams per liter, preferably in the amount of about 24 milligrams per liter.

The pH of the medium is preferably from about 6.8
15 to about 7.4. The osmolarity of the medium is preferably from about 280 to 360 milliosmoles.

The basal medium may be stored as a powder at 4°C for one year. The complete medium (basal medium with added supplements) in a liquid form may be stored at 4°C for six
20 months.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are described in the following Examples.

Example 1 Preparation of Basal Medium

The components in the basal media are mixed and
25 ball-mill ground to formulate a homogeneous powder. The powdered media is then dispensed into 100L packets and stored at 4°C.

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BASAL MEDIUM COMPONENTS: MR1 SERUM-FREE MEDIA

COMPONENTS

milligrams/liter

INORGANIC SALTS/TRACE ELEMENTS

5	NaCl	7066.333000
	KCL	341.200000
	NaH2PO4.H2O	93.333000
	Na2HPO4	47.347000
	MgCl2 6H2O	4.050000
10	MgSO4 (anhydrous)	6.510000
	CuSO4.5H2O	0.000866
	Fe(NO3)3.9H2O	0.000033
	FeSO4.7H2O	0.278000
	ZnSO4.7H2O	0.287700
15	MnCl2.4H2O	0.000033
	Na2SeO3 (anhyd)	0.172900

AMINO ACIDS

	L-Alanine	41.300000
	L-Arginine HCl	112.546700
20	L-Arginine FB	16.666000
	L-Asparagine H2O	28.336700
	L-Aspartic Acid	24.433300
	L-Cystine 2HCl	19.116600
	L-Cysteine HCl.H2O	45.040000
25	L-Cysteine FB	13.333300
	L-Glutamic Acid	46.566700
	L-Glutamine	292.000000
	Glycine	35.833300
	L-Histidine HCl.H2O	20.986700
30	L-Histidine FB	5.000000
	L-Isoleucine	35.480000
	L-Leucine	46.833300
	L-Lysine HCl	65.486600
	L-Methionine	11.493300
35	L-Phenylalanine	20.653300
	L-Proline	34.833300
	L-Serine	15.166700
	L-Threonine	33.300000
	L-Tryptophan	7.346700
40	L-Tyrosine 2Na2H2O	36.776700
	L-Valine	35.900000

VITAMINS/MISC. COMPONENTS

	Dextrose	4500.000000
	Putrescine 2HCl	0.053700
45	Sodium Pyruvate	81.666700
	Ascorbic Acid	17.333300
	Biotin	0.202400
	D-Calcium Pantothenate	0.160000
	Sodium Pantothenate	0.337330

	Choline Chloride	5.486700
	Folic Acid	1.100000
	i-Inositol	7.333300
	Nicotinamide	0.679000
5	Na2 alpha Tocopherol PO4	0.003300
	Glutathione (Reduced)	0.016700
	Menadione Na Bisulfite	0.003300
	Pyridoxine HCl	0.020700
	Pyridoxal HCl	0.666700
10	Riboflavin	0.079300
	Thiamine HCl	0.780000
	Vitamin B12	0.973300
	Calciferol	0.033300
	Methyl Linoleate	0.010000
15	Vitamin A Acetate	0.033000
	Linoleic Acid	0.028000
	Lipoic Acid	0.136700

Preparation of Basal Medium - for a final volume of 100L

Ninety liters of deionized-distilled water is measured into
 20 an appropriate mixing vessel. One 100L packet of ball-mill
 ground powdered media (see above) is added. The pH of the
 medium is adjusted to 7.2 using 1N HCl. The volume of the
 medium is brought to 100L by the addition of water. The
 medium may then be sterilized by membrane filtration using a
 25 0.2 micron cellulose acetate filter.

Example 2 Preparation of Medium MR1-3

Medium MR1-3 contains the basal medium of Example 1
 supplemented with 5,000 mg/l TC Yeastolate (Difco, Detroit,
 Michigan), 500 mg/l bovine serum albumin (BSA) (Armour,
 30 Kankakee, Illinois) 10 mg/l bovine insulin (Waitaki, Toronto,
 Canada), 10 mg/l bovine transferrin (Sigma Chemical Co., St.
 Louis, Missouri), 0.12 mg/l oleic acid (Ameresco, Cleveland,
 Ohio), 0.20 mg/l linoleic acid (Ameresco), 0.028 mg/l
 linolenic acid (Ameresco), 2 mg/l cholesterol (Ameresco),
 35 66.67 mg/l anhydrous calcium chloride, and 24 mg/l anhydrous
 magnesium sulfate. The medium is prepared as follows:

For a final volume of 100L

1. Measure 90 liters of deionized-distilled water into an appropriate mixing vessel.
- 40 2. Add one 100L packet of ball-mill ground powdered media (from Example 1).
3. Add 2.4 grams of $MgSO_4$ (anhydrous) and mix until dissolved.
4. Add 6.7 grams of $CaCl_2$ (anhydrous) and mix until

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dissolved.

5. Add 500 grams of TC Yeastolate, mix until dissolved.
6. Add 50 grams of BSA, mix until dissolved.
7. Add 220 grams of NaHCO_3 , mix until dissolved.
- 5 8. Add 1 gram of insulin, 1 gram of transferrin (or 100 ml of ferric fructose) and mix until dissolved.
9. Dissolve 12 mg of Oleic acid, 20 mg of Linoleic acid, 2.8 mg of Linolenic acid, and 200 mg of cholesterol in 100 mls of absolute ethanol, and add this fatty acid mix to the
- 10 mixing vessel.
10. Adjust the pH to 7.2 using 1N HCl.
11. Bring the volume to 100 liters and mix thoroughly.
12. Filter sterilize using a 0.2 micron cellulose acetate filter.
- 15 13. Check osmolarity and record.
14. Store at 4°C for up to six months.

Example 3 Preparation of Medium MR1-6

Medium MR1-6 is contains the basal medium of Example 1 supplemented with 5,000 mg/l TC Yeastolate (Difco, Detroit, Michigan), 500 mg/l bovine serum albumin (Armour, Kankakee, Illinois), 10 mg/l bovine insulin (Waitaki, Toronto, Canada), 10 mg/l bovine transferrin (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Missouri), 0.12 mg/l oleic acid (Ameresco, Cleveland, Ohio), 0.20 mg/l linoleic acid (Ameresco), 0.028 mg/l linolenic acid (Ameresco), and 2 mg/l cholesterol (Ameresco). The medium is prepared in the same way as medium MR1-3 in Example 2 except that steps 3 and 4 are omitted. In this medium no additional MgSO_4 or CaCl_2 is added.

Example 4 Preparation of Medium MR1-7.

30 Medium MR1-7 contains the basal medium of Example 1 supplemented with 5,000 mg/l TC Yeastolate (Difco, Detroit, Michigan), 1,000 mg/l Dextran T-500 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, New Jersey), 10 mg/l bovine insulin (Waitaki, Toronto, Canada), 10 mg/l bovine transferrin (Sigma Chemical Co, St. Louis, Missouri), 0.12 mg/l oleic acid (Ameresco, Cleveland, Ohio), 0.20 mg/l linoleic acid (Ameresco), 0.028 mg/l linolenic acid (Ameresco), and 2 mg/l cholesterol (Ameresco). Medium MR1-7 is prepared in the same way as medium MR1-3 in Example 2 except that steps 3 and 4 are omitted and Dextran T-500 replaces bovine serum albumin in step 6. At step 6, 100 grams of Dextran T-500 are added and mixed until dissolved.

Example 5 Cell Culture

CHO cells transformed to produce soluble T4, a soluble form of the T-4 lymphocytic cell receptor (cell line 37-80N), were cultured in four different media: serum containing medium Alpha (-) MEM/5% Fetal bovine serum (FBS), and the media described in Examples 2, 3, and 4. 5×10^5 cells per milliliter were cultured for 7 days after seeding in 250 ml SP flasks with 150 ml of medium. Total cell number was determined by Coulter counter, and viability was determined by trypan blue dye exclusion using a hemocytometer. Concentration of ST4 was determined by an ELISA-based assay. At day two after seeding, the serum-free media showed greater number of cells than the serum containing medium. In serum-containing medium, there were approximately 1.3×10^6 cells, whereas in the serum-free media there were approximately 1.6×10^6 cells. At days 3 through 7 significantly more cells were present in the serum-free media than the serum containing medium. At day 3, there were approximately 2.4×10^6 cells in the serum-containing medium and approximately 3.3×10^6 cells in the serum-free media. At day 4, the total number of cells in the serum-containing medium had dropped slightly to about 2.25×10^6 cells. In contrast, the number of cells in the serum-free media had increased to approximately 3.6×10^6 cells in MR1-7, 4.1×10^6 cells in MR1-3, and 4.3×10^6 cells in MR1-6. By day 7, the total number of cells in medium MR1-7 had increased to approximately 4.0×10^6 cell, and the number of cells in the other media remained at levels comparable to the levels at day 4.

By three days post seeding, cells grown in the serum-free media produced significantly more ST4 than did cells grown in the serum containing medium. The difference in amount of ST4 product became more pronounced at days 4-7. At day 7, cells cultured in the serum free media produced from about 75 to 87 micrograms of ST4 per milliliter of medium, whereas cells cultured in the serum containing medium produced about 35 micrograms of ST4 per milliliter of medium.

Claims

1. A serum-free mammalian cell culture medium comprising:
 - (a) a synthetic basal medium designed for mammalian cell culture;
 - (b) about 0.1 to about 10 grams per liter hydrolyzed yeast;
 - (c) about 0.1 to about 5 grams per liter of dextran or albumin;
 - (d) about 2 to about 20 milligrams per liter insulin;
 - (e) 0 to about 100 milligrams per liter of a compound selected from the group consisting of transferrin, ferric fructose, ferrous citrate and ferrous sulfate; and
 - (f) a fatty acid component consisting of oleic acid, linoleic acid and linolenic acid in a ratio of about 0.6 : 1 : 0.14 milligrams of fatty acid per liter.
2. The serum free mammalian cell culture medium of claim 1 further comprising 0 to about 10 milligrams per liter cholesterol.
3. The serum-free mammalian cell culture medium of claim 1 further comprising 0 to about 200 milligrams per liter anhydrous calcium chloride and 0 to about 100 milligrams per liter anhydrous magnesium sulfate.
4. The medium of claim 1 wherein said hydrolyzed yeast is present in the medium in the amount of about five grams per liter.
5. The medium of claim 1 wherein albumin is present in said medium in the amount of about 0.5 grams per liter.
6. The medium of claim 5 wherein said albumin is bovine serum albumin.
7. The medium of claim 1 wherein said dextran is present in said medium in the amount of about one gram per liter.
8. The medium of claim 7 wherein said dextran is dextran having a molecular weight of about 500,000.
9. The medium of claim 1 wherein said insulin is present in said medium in the amount of about 10 milligrams per liter.
10. The medium of claim 1 wherein transferrin is present in

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the amount of about 10 milligrams per liter.

11. The medium of claim 1 wherein oleic acid is present in the amount of about 0.12 milligrams per liter; linoleic acid is present in the amount of about 0.20 milligrams per liter; and linolenic acid is present in the amount of about 0.028
5 milligrams per liter.

12. The medium of claim 2 wherein cholesterol is present in the amount of about two milligrams per liter.

13. The medium of claim 3 wherein said calcium chloride is present in the amount of about 66 to about 67 milligrams per liter; and magnesium sulfate is present in the amount of about 24 milligrams per liter.

14. A serum-free mammalian cell culture medium comprising:

(a) a synthetic basal medium designed for mammalian cell culture;

(b) about 5 grams per liter hydrolyzed yeast;

5 (c) about 1 gram per liter of albumin;

(d) about 10 milligrams per liter insulin;

(e) about 10 milligrams per milliliter transferrin;

(f) a fatty acid component consisting of about 0.12 milligrams per liter oleic acid, about 0.20 milligrams per
10 liter linoleic acid and about 0.028 milligrams per liter linolenic acid; and

(g) about 2 milligrams per liter cholesterol;

15. The medium of claim 14 further comprising

about 66 to about 67 milligrams per liter anhydrous calcium chloride; and

about 24 milligrams per liter anhydrous magnesium sulfate.

16. A serum-free mammalian cell culture medium comprising:

(a) a synthetic basal medium designed for mammalian cell culture;

(b) about 5 grams per liter hydrolyzed yeast;

5 (c) about 1 gram per liter dextran having a molecular weight of about 500,000;

(d) about 10 milligrams per liter insulin;

(e) about 10 milligrams per liter transferrin;

(f) a fatty acid component consisting of about 0.12

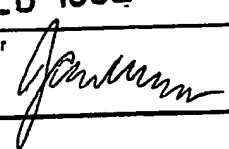
-12-

10 milligrams per liter oleic acid, about 0.20 milligrams per liter linoleic acid and about 0.028 milligrams per liter linolenic acid; and

(g) about 2 milligrams per liter cholesterol.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US91/06837

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC(5): C12N 5/00 U.S.C1.: 435/240.1		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.C1.	435/3; 435/31; 435/240.1	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
APS		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category [*]	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
P,Y	US, A, 5,024,947(INLOW) 18 June 1991, see entire document.	1,5-10,14,16
Y,E	US, A, 5,063,157(STOCKINGER) 05 November 1991, see entire document.	1,2,4,11,12
Y	In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology, Volume 21, No. 10, issued October 1985, F. Gasser et al, "Long-Term Multiplication of the Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) Cell Line in a Serum-Free Medium", pages 588-592, see entire document.	1,9,10,14,16
Y	US, A, 4,786,599(CHESSEBEUF ET AL) 22 November 1988, see entire document.	1,5,6,7,8,11,14,16
Y	Cell, Volume 22, issued December 1980, D. Barnes et al, "Serum-Free Cell Culture: A Unifying Approach," pages 649-655, see entire document.	1-16
Y	Analytical Biochemistry, Volume 102, issued 1980, Barnes et al, "Methods for Growth of Cultured Cells in Serum-Free Medium," pages 255-270, see entire document.	1-16
<p>[*] Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
30 December 1991	21 FEB 1994	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
ISA/US	Jane Williams 	

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

X

Biotechnology, Volumn 6, issued December 1988,
B. Maiarella et al, "Large-Scale Insect Cell-Culture
for Recombinant Protein Production", pages 1406-1410.
see entire document.

1,2,4,11,12,
14,16

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE¹

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to subject matter¹² not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out¹³, specifically:

3. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they are dependent claims not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING²

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.